NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CHINESE NOVEL. THE TRIBULATIONS OF A CHINAMAN. By JULES VERSE. Translated by ELLEN E. FREWER. Svo. New-York: E. P. Dotton & Company.

There seems to be no reason why M. Jules Verne should not go on telling new stories, and fixing his scene wherever he pleases, on land or sea or under the sea, during the remainder of his natural life. He has now given us a Chinese novel-as he may give us a Patagonian remance to-morrow-a book of which most of the characters are Chinamen, though outside barbarians are not wanting. M. Verne shows a good deal of knowledge of the mauners and customs of the Flowery Land, and as much as possible is made of them; and yet in its plot and general details it is not different from what it would have been if the scene had been France and the characters Frenchmen. It is a Western novel with Chinese scenery, if we may use the phrase. And yet there is in it so much that is odd and curious, and at the same time authentic, that it may be commended to any reader who would know something more of China and its inhabitants than he would be able to gather from an encyclopædia.

The book opens in the saloen of one of the pleasure yachts on the Pearl River at Canton. Here the young and wealthy Kin-Fo is dining with his inseparable companion, Wang, the philosopher, and four of the earliest friends of his youth. The reader may find a description of this banquet entertaining if not appetizing:

For the first course were handed sugared cakes, caviare, fried grasshoppers, dried fruits, and Ning-Po oysters. Then followed successively, at short intervals, ducks', pigeons', and pecuits' eggs peached, swallows nests with masked eggs, friessintervals, ducks', pigeons', and peewits' eggs peached, swallows' nests with mashed eggs, frienssees of giuseng, siewed stargeons' ritis, whales' sinews with sweet sauce, fresh-water tadpoles, tried crabs' spawn, sparrows' gizzards, she pe' eyes stufted with garlie, radshes in milk flavored with apricolkernels, matelotes of holithuras, Lamboo-sprouts in syrap, and sweet salads. The last course consisted of pine-apples from Singapore, earth-nuts, salted almonds, savory mangoes, the white fleshy fruits of the "long-yen," the pulpy fruits of the "long-yen," the pulpy fruits of the "lit-chee," chestauts, and pieserved oranges from Canton. For drinks, there were beer, when from Canton for the mouths with little chop-sticks. Three hours were spent over the banquet. When it was ended, and at the time when, according to Tenropean usage, salvers of rose-water are frequently handed round, the waiting-marks brought napkins steeped in warm water, which all the company rubbed over their faces, apparently with great satisfaction.

A concert by pretty young girls follows the diener, after which the company proceeds to take tea, a beverage of which in its purity and perfection we seem to know little. Here is an account of

the Chinese tea-table:

Here were laid six covered cups, each embossed with a portrait of Bodhidharama, the colebrated Buddist monk, standing on his legendary wheel. The cups were already full of boding water, and each member of the party was provided with a pinch of tea which he part into the cup, without sugar, and at once drank on the infusion. And what tea if was! Direct from the stores of Gibb, Gibb & Co., there was no fear of its having been adulterated by extrancous matter, nor of its being colored by turneene or Prussian blue; no suspecton of its having already been subject to a process of decection that left it only fit to lay upon the carpet of a dusty room; it was the Imperial tea, in all its purity, the young leaf-buds allowed to be gath red only by children with gloves on their hands, and that but rarely, as every gathering kills a tree.

The gentlemen who partake of this banques, as

The gentlemen who partake of this banquet as that conventional type which might step our from paper screens or from old Oriental porcelam but, on the other hand, were examples of the modern inhabitants of the Celestial Empire, who, by education, travel, and intercourse with Europeans. have adopted not a few of the habits of the civilized West." Attached to Kin-Fo, the giver of the feast, was Wang, the philosopher aforesaid, who rarely quitted his pupil. During the civil war in China, Wang had been upon the side of the rebel Emperor, but having been rescued by the father of Kin-Fo from death, he has become a fixture in the family. He was "a staid moralist of fifty-five, a philosopher of wooden spectacles." He has told his pupil that he would never be really

Kin-Fo has a servant called Soon, who is greedy. blundering, and awkward, and is summed up as the very type, in fact, of the conventional Chinaman as depicted upon hand screens and tea-cups. He is always punished, not by blows, but by cutting off an inch of his cherished pig-tail. In four years he had lost two feet of this sacred appendage. Having delayed to deliver a letter to Kin Fo, when he does so this amusing scene occurs:

Soon crouched down to the carpet. Supporting himself with his left hand, he held up a letter in

"For you," he said, "this is for you."

"Rascal, where have you been?" cried Kin-Fo.
"Ai ai ja," grouned Soon; "I did not expect
you till the third watch. Beat me! beat me: I am
ready, when master pleases."

The valet's face turned several degrees paler as
his master flung the cane angrily on the ground.
"Tell me," exclaimed Kin-Fo, "why is it you expect a beating! what have you done? tell me at
once!"

"This letter," gasped Soon.
"Well, what about that letter †" shouted Kin-Fo.
and he spatched it from his hand.
"I forgot it; I forgot to give it you before you
went to Canton."
"A week are you were

"A week ago, you vagabond; come here."
"I am a crab without claws," piteously bewailed

* Come here!" shricked his master.

"Come here!" shrieked his master.

"Ai ai ia!" moaned the servant.

This "ai ai ia" was a wail of despair. Already
Kin-Fo had seized the unfortunate valet by his
pigtail, and in an instant had caught up a pair
of seissors, and snipped off its tip.

The crab soon found its claws again, and after
scrupulously picking up every morsel of the hair
that was lying on the carpet, made his escape from
the room. Twenty-three inches before, the tail
was only twenty-two now.

Kin-Fo neglects to read the letter after all, but

instead writes one to La-oo, a charming widow to whom he is betrothed, and whose portrait is thus given:

whom he is betrothed, and whose portrait is thus given:

La-oo herself was charming. Her beauty could not fail to commend itself to the most critical or European eyes. Her complexion was fair, escaping entirely the national characteristic of being yellow; her eyelids had scarcely the least inclinations toward the temples; her hair, which was rather dark, was set off by a little bunch of peachblossoms, fastened in by bodkins of green jade; her teeth were small and white; her eyebrows stippled in most delicately with Chinese ink. No mixture of honey and Spanish white had been allowed to enamel her cheek; no circle of carmine gave a false ruddiness to her lip; no line of pencilling joined eye to eye; nor was there on her countenance a ting of the ronge upon which the court annually expends ten million sapecks. La-oo would have nothing to do with cosnetics. Rarely as she left the retirement of her house, she knew well enough that it mattered not to her, and that she was at liberty to dispense with the ordinary distinctions which Chinese ladies feel bound to exhibit when they appear in public.

As simple as elegant was het dress. Over a pleated skirt she wore a long robe, embroidered on the border, and fastened at the waist by a stomacher embosacd with gold filagree; a pair of short trousers met her stockings of nankeen silk, and she wore slippers studded with pearls.

Her hands were delicately formed, her long rosy nails being each protected by a little guard of chased silver.

That her feet were small was to be attributed

nails being each protected by a little guard of chased silver.

That her feet were small was to be attributed only to nature; it was not because they had been subjected to the barbarous deformation which has been recognized as a national usage in China for the last seven centuries, a practice which probably originated with some lame princess, although it has been laid to the caution of some jealous husbands. The operation is very simple; it consists merely in bandaging the toes tight down under the sole, leaving the heel perfectly untouched; but the effect is in the last degree injurious, as it utterly destroys the power of walking; it is a practice, however, that is rapidly dying out, so that nowadays scarcely three Chinese women in ten are to be met with who have in unfancy been made the victims of the trying ordeal. tims of the trying ordeal.

It does not seem very probable, but all the property of Kin-Fo was invested in the Central Bank of California, and the letter which he did not read informed him that the bank had failed, and that he was nearly a beggar. Forthwith he proceeds to the office of "The Centenarian Fire and Life In surance Company," which has an agency at Shang-Hai, under the direction of William J. Biddulph. Kin-Fo insures his life for \$200,000; and It is droll to find the agent repeating the explana-tions which are so familiar here. "At the age of thirty-one," says Biddulph, " in any other office the premium would be 2.83 per cent, in the Cente-

consideration, against suicide, and suicide Kin-Fo has determined to commit. Mr. Biddulph thus explains the philosophy of the matter:

"Have I not had the pleasure of telling you already that out of the applicants who come to us, none live so long as those who insure against the risk of suicide? And I may take the illecty of risk of succide? And I may age an adding that we reserve to ourselves a discretionary right of watching all their movements. Besides, what shadow of probability could there be that the wealthy Kin-Fo could ever contemplate self-destruction?"

The arrangement having been made, and a policy obtained, securing \$50,000 to the philosopher Wang and \$150,000 to the widow La-co, Kin-Fo

the author takes pains to inform us, " were not of | determines to be married. Here is an account of

happy until he had passed through some great mis- the execution of Kin-Fo to Lao-Shen. This makes fortune; and this prediction is the key-note of the the position more critical than ever. The search oftended Buddha by despising the life which Buddha gave him." Kin-Fo is thrust into a cage The eage is placed on a steamer. After it is landed, poor Kin-Fo begs that his eyes may be unban laged.

And here is the denouement:

Grant the criminal the boon he asks,' said a solean voice severely in his ears; "let the bandage be intied."

solean voice severely in his ears; "let the bandage be untied."

The bandage was removed.

Kin-Fo quivered with amazement. Was he dreaming? What was the meaning of all this?

Before him was a table sumptionally spread. Five gnests were smiling, as if they were expecting his arrival. Two sents were still unoccupied.

"Friends, friends?" he cried in the bewilderment of his excitement; "tell me, am I mad?"

A few moments restored him to composure, and he looked around; there was no mistake; before his eyes were Wang and the four friends of his early youth. Yin-Pang, Hooai, Pao-Shen, and Tim, with whom just two months previously he had feasted in the cabin of the yacht on the Pearl River at Canton. Here he was in the dining-room of his own yamen at Shang-Hai.

"Speak, Wang, and tell me," he cried, "what means all this? Is it you or your ghost?"

"It is Wang himself," replied the philosopher smiling.

"It is Wang himself," replied the philosopher smiling.

Kin-Fo looked puzzled. Wang then went on—
"You have come home again after a rough lesson.
You owe that lesson to me. It has been my doing that you have had so much to bear. But it has been for your good, and you must forgive me."

More perplexed than ever, Kin-Fo looked at him, but said nothing.

"All." proceeded Wang, "is soon explained. I undertook, at your solicitation, the task of putting you to death, just in order that the commission should not be given to other hands. I knew, sooner than ever you did, that the report about your run and the loss of your property was all false; and I knew, in consequence, that though you then wanted to die, you would very soon want to live. I have made my former comrade, Lao-Shen, my confidant. Lao-Shen is now one of the most faithful of the frends of the Government; he has long since submitted to established rule; but in this affair he has cooperated with me; and your own experience of the last few days tells yon how; he has brought you face to face with death, and thus has taught you the lesson I determined vou should learn of the value of life. My heart bled for you at the trouble and suffering you had to endure; it was a hard and bitter thing to me to abandon you to what you would have to undergo; but I knew there was no other, no easier way in which you could be made successful in the pursuit of happiness." other, no easier way in which you could be made necessful in the pursuit of happiness."

All ends happily. Kin-Fo marries his charming widow, La-oo. And we are informed that prosperity awaited them throughout their future life.

"The Tribulations of a Chinaman" has all the merits and all the faults of Jules Verne's former productions. It is full of improbabilities, and the narrative is sometimes a little tedions; but on the other hand, the book is fresh in topic, manners, ineident, and scenery, and so likely to win the popularity of its predecessors.

There is a tendency to summarize biography, and to get a great deal of an important life into a small book. We can say at least of Mr. Nichol's Life of Byron that it is entertaining, full of information, and not de-void of original criticism. We do not know that there is in this book any fresh information respecting Byron, but what the world already had, scattered through many books, is here brought together and condensed. The different works of the poet are examined intelligently and charitably. We may call special attention to the chapter on Don Juan, which strikes us as particularly clever and correct.

INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL ECONOMY. By AR-HUR LATHAN PRINT, ILL D. New-York: Charles Scrib-ner's Sona.

It may be sufficient at present to state the object and character of this book, without reference to its doctrines. It has been the purpose of Professor Perry, as he says, " so to lay the foundations of Political Economy in their whole circuit that they will never parian it is only 2.72." This is also a convenient | need to be disturbed afterward by persons resorting to office in other respects; it insures, for a sufficient | it for their early instruction." Again, as to his larger | finest jewels.

work, Professor Perry defines Political Economy to be works " may become the horn books of his country in the study of this fascinating acience." His desire has been to systematize and popularia: Political Economy and be thinks that " young persons of ordinary intelligence and training will have no difficulty in mastering

A HISTORY OF THE CATROLIC CHURCH IN THE DIOCESUS OF PITTSBURG AND ALLEGHENY FROM ITS ESTABLISHMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME, By the Rev. A. A. LANDING. Svc. New York Benager Bros.

This book, if for no other reason, is worth

And the sell of the control of the c

After so long and involved a sentence, I must halt to draw breath. Monseigneur proceeds: "Nothing is more instructive and interesting than the perusal of those documents relative to the condition of the working classes, of whom the interests were not abandoned to ambitious men whose sole aim is to work for their own profit the ignorance, credulity, and passions of the multitude, but to magistrates truly worthy of their dignity, who in exereise of their trust acted on the maxim, 'Honor and honesty as a means, with moral grandeur for the objective." How the royal critic must have beaten his brains in trying to find his way through these labyrinthine periods! The rost of the epistolary vaticination is of a piece with what I have

All that Baron de Calonne avers may be conceded. The fifteenth century was a period certainly of great municipal prosperity. All the wealth of Europe rushed into the towns, because the agricaltural class was at the mercy of the great lords, who were worse than wolves. Then came a greater beast of prey-the highly centralized monarchy, which La Fontaine personified in the proud, touchy, violent, and greedy hon. This animal in devouring the smaller quadrupeds "only did them too much honor." A forced impost was called "the King's benevolence." Vauban, in hes memorial on the Royal tithe which, to build Versailles, superadded to the heavy fiscal burden already borne by his subjects, showed that a tenth portion of his Majesty's subjects had been reduced to mendicity, and that a fifth were too poor to give them alms

by his subjects, showed that a tenth portion of his Majesty's subjects had been reduced to mendicity, and that a fifth were too poor to give them alms and themselves on the very verge of beggary. Three parts of the more prosperous classes were embarassed with debts and lawsuits. There was only a tenth part of the whole nation in opulent circumstances, and Vanban included in this division the nobles, churchmen, functionaries, and well to-do merchants.

NAMING THE ROYAL RARY.

The wife of a Madreline diplomat this evening told me how the new-born Infanta came to receive the name of Mercedes. King Alloaso wished her to be so called. He was overruled, because Queen Isabella is on noal terms with the Montpensor family, and was on worse terms with them during the triamph of Dona Mercedes. The list of names was to have opened with "Maria Isabella Jacinta." Queen Isabella has repented hitterly of the uncharitable spirit which she harbored agains her first daughter-in-law, and has done penance to expiate it. She felt that she ought to make a still greater sacrifice. As godmother, she was asked to name the Infanta, which she carried in her arms with maternal pride to the font. Instead on that when the province and sping: "Maria Isabel," etc., she said: "Maria le las Mercedes Isabel Theresa." In a letter to the Temps from its Madrid correspondent, it is stated on the authority of an official present, that the King was moved to tears when he carried his little daughter into the room where the great dignitaries of the State and the Ambasvadors were waiting to see her. The new-born babe was in a gold basket—an heritous the consultation of the Spanish monarchy—and lying on a silken cushion, quite naked. A gauze veil was thrown over the babe, who was perfectly tranquil and coiled up. Each witness littled the gauze covering. The King was not able to speak, and hurried back to the Queen's room with his precious charge directly the ancient—and, to an affection of the system of the growing with the submit of the correct of the con and Honiton lace, and a Honiton lace veil, and was very costly. The ladies at the christening were in very costly. The ladies at the christening were in trains and low-bodied dresses, and crowded on their

MATTHEW ARNOLD,

HIS RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.

PASSAGES FROM BIS PROSE WRITINGS. It would be going too far to say that Mr. Arneld's opinions on the religious problems of the day are unique; but they are probably not shared by ranny of those who look to him for light in litcrature and social philosophy. The religion of the future, he be leves is to be a sort of purged Catholicism, which will follow as a reaction after the present decline of faith:

COMPREHENSION.

So far am I from being moved, in anything that I do or say in this mater by ill-will to Purtanism and the Puritans, that it is, on the confrary, just because of my hearty respect for them, and from my strong sense of their value, that I speak as I do. Certainly I consider them to be in the onlin, at present, an obstacle to progress and to true civilization. But this is because their worth is in my opinion, such, that not only must one for their own sakes wish to see it turned to more asyantage, but others from whom they are now separated would greatly gain by conjunction with them, and our whole collective force of growth and progress be thereby immeasurably increased. In short, my own feeling when we regard them, is a feeling, not of ill-will, but of regret at waste of power; my one desire is a desire of comprehension.—"St. Paul and Protestantism."

WHAT IS THE CHURCH?

Is it contended that the Puritan triumph in the Civil War was the triumph of religion,—of conduct and righteousness? Alus! it was its defeat. So

grossly imperfect, so false, was the Puritan conception and presentation of righteonsness, so at war with the ancient and inbred integrity, piety, good nature, and good humor of the English people, that it led straight to moral anarchy, the profligacy of the Eestoration. It led to the court, the manners, the stage, the literature which we know. It led to the long discredit of scrious things, to the dryness of the eighteenth century, to the "irreligion" which vexed Butler's righteons soul, to the aversion and incapacity for all deep inquiries concerning religion and its sacctions, to the behef so frequently found now among the followers of natural science that such inquiries are unprofliable. It led, amonust that midele class where religion still lived on, to a narrowness an intellectual poverty almost incredible. They "entered the prison of Puritanism, and had the key turned upon their spic t there for two hundred years." It led to that character of their steady and respectable life which makes one shiver: its hideousness, its immense ennui,—
"Mixed Essays."

now invested in machinery specially and exclusively applied to this particular branch of manufacture in Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio and other States.

II. It will turn out of employment not less than 5,000 artisans and laborers who are now engaged in this special manufacture, and about 10,000 more who are engaged of the prediction of the prediction of the prediction of the prediction.

in this special manufacture, and about 10,000 more who are engaged in the production of the material of which hoop-iron is made.

III. It will transfer the profits of these manufactures to the importers and to our rivals in fereign countries, and will not materially reduce the cest of the furnished products to American consumers. This is shown by the fact that since the importation of ent-hoops, under the Treasury ruling of 1878, has been allowed at 35 per cent, the importers and foreign producers have fixed the prices at so small a fraction colow the price at which the American manufacturer can produce them, that only a very small advantage has accrued to the consumer; and the home production has become impossible.

ren manufacture, as may be seen by examining he Revised Statutes (Boutwell's edition), pp. 46-

seq. It violates two principles [which have controlled It violates two principles which have controlled nearly all our tariff legislation since the foundation of the Government: First, that all imported articles which are alike in kind and in their relation to the wants and industries of the Unifed States shall be treated alike in the customs laws. Second, that imported articles which come time competition with the industries of this country shall bear a rate of duty proportioned to the amount of skill and labor employed in their production. We do not say that these principles appear in exact mathematical proportions in all our eighnion; but it has been the manifest purpose of Congress so to apply them to the term law that the more labor and skill are embodied in any competing product the higher rate of duty it shall bear.

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